

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1858.

A trip to Raleigh is a small matter, and contains few incidents which will bore the readers of the Journal. You go on the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road to Goldsboro', on a good road under the charge of a gentlemanly and accommodating conductor. You stop at the Hotel in Goldsboro' some hours, if you go in the evening you remain until two o'clock in the morning, when you start for Raleigh, arriving at the latter place before five o'clock, not in an amiable mood, as no night traveler is. At the hotels you get enough to eat, and no fault to find with the grub, unless you are cross and cantankerous. We see no reason for grumbling, and as little necessity for puffing. Traveling is nothing in these latter days, even though you went to 'tother side of Jordan and bought a return ticket. Compared with flush times, the amount of travel now is next thing to nothing.

Raleigh does not appear to be much changed, and we actually heard talk of hard times, which do not appear to be confined to Wilmington. The Capitol grounds are improved, and we are glad that something has been done for them. They will look very well in the summer. We may be wrong in our notion, but somehow we never did particularly admire Houdon's statue of Washington, of which a bronze copy has been procured and placed in the grounds. It may be mechanically accurate, and perhaps it is, for Houdon took his measurements very carefully, but still it never struck us as having the spirit or dignity of a work of art of a high order. How well the present copy has been made we cannot say. The color of the bronze is not now pleasant. It may, and no doubt will, improve with time. Its tints will be subdued and its color deepened, we suppose. It is now about the color of white pine, varnished on the wood, only the grain don't show.

The Supreme Court is in session and we saw several members of the bar from this and other sections of the State. We had the pleasure of seeing Gov. Bragg and finding him in his usual good health and spirits. We believe it is his intention to reside permanently in Raleigh after his official term shall have closed. Gen. Brocken, the very efficient Controller, we found busy in his office.

We found Messrs. Holden & Wilson employed as usual in getting out the Standard, a paper which is eminently and deservedly successful. Our very limited staff prevented our making the acquaintance of our other Raleigh contemporaries. We heard some talk about Governor, but we were opposed to doing anything to forestall public opinion with reference to this matter, and we forbore remark.

At the depot at Raleigh, yesterday morning, we were pleased to meet D. K. McRae, Esq., who had just returned from the North—was even then we believe, awaiting the delivery of his baggage. We were happy to remark evidences of more robust health than he exhibited when we had last seen him, just before his departure for Europe in '53. Mr. McRae will probably be a candidate for Governor on the distribution issue.

The Executive Committee met on Friday afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The Next State Convention.

On Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, the members of the Democratic Executive State Committee met at Raleigh, pursuant to the call of their Chairman, for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable time and place for holding the next State Convention of the Democratic party in North Carolina.

The following members of the Committee were present:—Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne; James H. White, of Gaston; R. S. French, of Robeson; R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; W. H. Holden, of Wake; and James Fulton, of New Hanover, being a majority of the whole number.

After due consultation, the Committee fixed upon Charlotte as the place, and Wednesday, April 14th, 1858, as the time of holding said Convention, to which the Democrats in the different counties are respectfully requested to appoint their delegates.

It has long been the earnest desire of the West that a Convention shall be held in that region, and several meetings in that section have already expressed a desire to have it at Salisbury. It was represented to the Committee that under existing hotel arrangements it was very doubtful if a large assemblage could be accommodated at Salisbury, while it certainly could be at Charlotte—that, indeed, the Salisbury people, under these circumstances, preferred that Charlotte should be indicated.

In view of the prospective direct railroad connection between this section of the State and that of which Charlotte is the centre, our people in the Cape Fear region already feel an interest and curiosity in Charlotte and the surrounding counties, and it is hoped and believed that this Convention will subserve, to some extent, the mutual desire for a better acquaintance and more cordial relations between portions of the State which have too long stood aloof from each other.

We hope the Convention will be a full one. It will be held as late as convenient or right, and as early as the traveling will be well open, especially in the Western part of the State.

The President sent to the Senate, on the 7th inst., his message and the correspondence relative to the arrest of Walker by Com. Paulding. A telegraphic dispatch to the associated press says, the President states that while Paulding committed a great error in the arrest of Walker, he was actuated by patriotic motives, and was desirous of promoting the interests of the country. He says that Nicaragua has sustained no injury by the act; that she alone has the right to complain, and that right is secured after she will not exercise.

A warm debate occurred after its reading, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the President's views, and Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toombs and Douglas opposed them.

Dr. Mitchell's Successor.—The Raleigh Standard learns that at a meeting of the Trustees of our State University, held in this City on Tuesday last, Prof. W. S. Martin was elected to succeed the Rev. Dr. Mitchell as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.—There was sixteen Trustees present, and Prof. Martin was elected with great unanimity over several competitors of high pretensions. He is a native of Richmond, Va., and at present Professor of Chemistry in Washington College, Pa. He is highly recommended as an able and learned gentleman, and one fully competent for the position to which he has been chosen.

The Weather.—The papers North are complaining of the cold weather. So far, we have had it remarkably mild for the season. Once in a while cold, then rain, then warm, then frost, but little ice. Last night we had sleet and rain, to-day the sun peeped out a while, and we have it somewhat pleasant.

A dispatch of the 7th from New York, says that it was snowing in the vicinity of Boston, Cape Cod, Portland and Exeter yesterday. The snow at Boston measured four inches. At Montreal the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero; at Sackville, N. B., 6 degrees below zero. At Portland and Calais, Me., the thermometer was down to zero.

Thomas Stevenson, of Kentucky, has been appointed Associate Justice of New Mexico, vice Perry E. Bapcho, of Virginia, resigned.

Governor Payroll has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky.

Kansas and Nicaragua.

These two tracts of country continue to form the leading topics of discussion in the press and in Congress. The excitement, on the surface, appears to be as high as ever, yet the force of the wave has been spent for the present. All the elements of the storm can now be fully estimated, and men can rest in confidence of its blowing harmlessly over, should no new and unexpected circumstance arise.

In regard to Kansas, people in the States have learned to take the reports of both parties with many grains of allowance. If there be any faith in human testimony, the Oxford precinct returns exhibited a poll five times greater than that of the whole population of the county.—This was pro-slavery. On the other hand, anti-slavery precincts at the election for territorial delegate, polled impossible numbers of votes. All sorts of tricks have been resorted to—all manner of stories invented. As for instance:—Some time ago the anti-slavery party of Kansas held a Convention at Lawrence to decide upon the course to be pursued in regard to running candidates for State officers to be voted for on the 4th January, 1858, in pursuance of the Lecompton Constitution. The majority were for bringing out candidates and sanctioning the arrangement by participating in it. Jim Lane, seeing how things were going, slipped away quietly out of sight, and in a day or so an emissary of his appeared at Lawrence, bringing news from "the seat war." Lane he said was hounded in by the Missourians and the United States troops—he and the free state men with him must soon be relieved or they would all be murdered. This put the Convention into a ferment—put peaceable thoughts out of their heads, and prevented their agreeing to peaceful participation in the election. As soon as this end had been accomplished, Lane made his appearance, having barely left town, and certainly never having been at "the seat of war," there being no war. The most of the people of Kansas very probably voted at the election of the 4th in spite of Jim Lane's trick.

The question on the admission of Kansas as a State with the Lecompton Constitution, is very much complicated by the preamble to that instrument. If that preamble be insisted upon as essential, if it be claimed as forming an integral part of the Constitution, then it may subject the whole to the risk of rejection by Congress, without involving that body in any open violation of the letter, or it may be contended, spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation. All that Congress has to do with the Constitution of a State, is to see that it is republican. All details are for the people themselves. All States are constitutionally equal, and new States have a right to insist upon being shackled with no restrictions not imposed upon old ones. There is no provision in the body of the Constitution submitted by the Lecompton Convention not already included in the Constitutions of some one or other of the existing States, and therefore no valid objection can be urged against it on that score. With these provisions, affecting only the people of Kansas, Congress can properly have nothing to do. But the preamble is different. It is in the nature of a bargain to which the United States is a party.

The legal right of a State to tax any public lands and other property of the United States has never been admitted by the General Government, yet it has been the invariable rule for each new State on applying for admission, to make a formal surrender of any claim to do so, and as an equitable consideration for the protection afforded to such property by the State, Congress has granted to each new State a small per centage of the sales of government lands within its borders, together with certain reservations for school purposes and for the seat of Government. The preamble to the Constitution of Kansas waives, on behalf of the new State, all right or claim to tax the property of the United States, upon condition that Congress shall grant certain lands for railroad and other purposes. It is a bargain offered to the United States and to Congress as custodian of the public property. It is a bargain to which we certainly should be unwilling to accede. It asks too much altogether, and Congress, as the party from whom too much is asked, may fairly refuse to ratify this bargain. If this preamble, this bargain, be insisted upon as indispensable, it may defeat the admission of the new State. If the Constitution can be taken without it, it will pass through the present Congress we think, and the matter be at rest. Otherwise, much difficulty may arise. Appearances now favour the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, minus the land grab game.

About Nicaragua affairs we have not seen any reason to change our opinion. Paulding did wrong. People are getting tired of Walker. In Washington the shrewdest Southern men are free to admit that the General is not the man—that in fact he is a person of no sort of force. His own Junta are tired of him, and no doubt, glad to get rid of him. Some talk will be made, but no change will be effected in the neutrality laws.—Walker thwarted the best efforts of President Pierce at legally Americanising the Isthmus, and had almost thwarted Mr. Buchanan. People begin to see this, and the present tempest will blow over very soon. In a few years diplomacy will have done what filibustering has failed to effect.

Shipping.—We clip the following from the ship news column of the Boston Advertiser:—

"A letter from Capt. William B. Aldrich, of Brig F. B. Beck, of and from Providence for Apalachicola, which put into Key West on the 4th ult., states that on the 17th of December last, 27 3/4 tons, 78 9/16, fell in with the wreck of a large, dismasted and waterlogged, upright and apparently lumber laden; forecast some about eight feet above deck, mainmast standing with the yard across, mizen mast gone in the futtock band, bowsprit and head gear all gone, as well as chains and anchors. She had a full poop, painted white, with the shear of the hull, and had patent side lights; was American built. Could not make out her name, but the port from which she hailed ended in 'TON.' Her bulwarks and rail were gone amidships on both sides, and had probably been boarded, as the rigging was gone from the masts. [This is the brig, L. A. Roberts, of the Cape Fear, from Wilmington, N. C., for Cardenas, which has been missing since the 9th of September.]"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Governor's message to the Legislature now in session at Harrisburg, speaks of the finances of Pennsylvania as being in a very satisfactory condition. The public debt has been decreased \$2,000,000 during the past two years. All demands on the Treasury for the last year have been paid from revenues derived from ordinary sources. The tax of one-quarter per cent, realized from the banks paid the expenses of the extra session, and left \$35,000. The Governor suggests a reform in the banking system; also a modification of the tariff, giving more liberal protection to manufacturers, particularly the iron interests.

FAYETTEVILLE.—The following gentlemen were, on the 4th inst., elected Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville, for the year 1858:—

- Archibald McLean, Esq., Mayor.
- COMMISSIONERS.
1. J. Sundry.
 2. M. McKinnon.
 3. E. L. Pemberton.
 4. J. McGilvery.
 5. A. A. McKethan.
 6. Wright Hulse.
 7. William Warden.

FROM UTAH.—A dispatch in the papers by this morning's Northern mail, dated St. Louis, Jan. 7th, says:—

"That an express passed through St. Joseph with dispatches from Fort Leavenworth stating that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Col. Cook's command while passing from Ham's Forks to Ft. Bridger, butchering 200 and taking a number of prisoners, and hanging all the officers captured. This report is doubtless false, or at least must be greatly exaggerated."

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—This

paper, located at Raleigh, and edited by Rev. Mr. Heflin, for the North Carolina M. E. Conference, has entered upon its third volume, and we hope with prospect of success, as it evidently deserves a very liberal patronage from at least the members of the M. E. Church of this State. It is issued at the very low price of \$1 50 per year, strictly in advance.

A dispatch from New York, dated the 6th inst., says, upon the authority of the "Herald," that rigid instructions were sent South, yesterday, to Collectors, Marshals and attorneys, to prevent the departure of all filibusters, and strictly enforce the neutrality laws.

The "Persia" sailed from New York on the 6th inst. for Liverpool. She took out \$2,000,000 in specie.

Later from Havana.

The sloop of war Cyane, from Port au Prince, via Havana, has arrived at Norfolk. Officers all well, but fifteen of the crew are sick.

Capt. Mayo, of the Brig Packet, late a prisoner at Cape Haytien, came a passenger.

The Cyane also brings the remains of late Midshipman Brodhead.

There has been no death on board the Cyane for twenty-two months.

The Spanish squadron was still at Havana. Three hundred men had died from fever on board the vessels of the squadron.

There was considerable fever still at Havana, and several of the opera troupe were down with it.

The steamer Fashion still remains at Havana.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 23d Dec., arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

The political news is said to be important. The President's message has been favorably criticised by the European press. More failures had taken place—some of them very heavy. Discounts were daily made at 8 per cent, and a reduction by the Bank of England to this rate is anticipated. A better feeling prevailed in the London market. A reduction to five per cent, by the Bank of France was looked for. Financial matters had greatly improved in Hamburg. Upon the whole, money matters over the water appear to be getting easier, which will have a decided effect in this country.

Cotton had advanced 1/4d. in Liverpool, closing firm with a large speculative inquiry.

There is nothing later from India. The East India Company has been formally notified of the English Ministers' intention to terminate the double Government in India.

An earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples, had been particularly severe in the towns of Palermo, Potenza, and Kola. Numerous villages are half destroyed. A despatch says that thousands have been killed, but it is supposed that the account is somewhat exaggerated.

Further Foreign News.

We subjoin the following additional extracts from our English papers to the 23d ult., by the Atlantic:—

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.—Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, the 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the latest sales being made at 93 1/2 a 93 3/4.

The money market was still easier; good bills were sought after at 8 per cent, and in some few instances they were done at 7.

From the London Times' City Article.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Little doubt is entertained that when the banks determine to reduce their rate of discount it will be to 8 per cent, and the probability seems to be that even that rate will not be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once.

Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of the dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, that it will be announced before the close of the day.

At a meeting of the joint stock banks committee it was resolved to recommend a reduction to six per cent. of the interest allowed on deposits.

The suspensions announced are those of Lloyd Brothers, of London, picture dealers, and reports to the United States, liabilities not stated; Schwabe & Co. of Glasgow, liabilities £30,000; Wm. Reid, wholesale grocery, Edinburgh, liabilities £30,000; Pinto Basto & Co., Spanish merchants, and Von Specht, foreign merchant, London, liabilities small.

The banks continue to accumulate gold in large quantities. Over £200,000 was received on 22d.

At Hamburg the rate for best bills ranged from 4 a 6 per cent.

The rebound in consols from the lowest point in October had been equal to 7 1/2 per cent, and it had been rather more rapid than in 1847.

A deputation from the governments of Sweden and Norway had arrived at London with a view of obtaining United States, liabilities not stated; Schwabe & Co. of Glasgow, liabilities £30,000; Wm. Reid, wholesale grocery, Edinburgh, liabilities £30,000; Pinto Basto & Co., Spanish merchants, and Von Specht, foreign merchant, London, liabilities small.

The London Times of the 22d reports American securities as without alteration on the previous day, and gives the following as the business done: Illinois Central shares 14 a 13 1/2; dis. 67, seven per cent of '73, 77; N. Y. Central shares 73.

[By British and Irish Morning Telegraph.]

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 23d.—The Daily News says it is universally felt that a reduction of two per cent in the bank rate is imminent. The interest of the speculators in the stock markets would be best promoted by an immediate reduction to that extent, but the more reasonable expectations of the public will probably be satisfied if the directors lower the minimum rate to 9 per cent. next Thursday, and to 8 per cent. on the following Thursday—the last day of the year. The demand at the bank up to this afternoon continues light, and from the magnitude of repayments to the establishment its reserve must now be largely increased. The total stock of coin and bullion is calculated to be now approaching £10,500,000.

In the discount market the current rate for good bills is about 9 per cent, but numerous transactions take place as low as 8 per cent. When the banks reduce their terms, the rates in the open market will probably be still lower. The downward movement in the value of money on the continent seems to have fairly set in.

The News also notices a sensible improvement at length in the market for the interest of the two consols, which rather a brisk demand for sugar, and in some cases 6 per cent. over the best quotations of last week was paid.

Let's Consols.—London, 12 M.—Consols for account are quoted today at 93 1/2 a 93 3/4; and the 3 per cent. at 93 1/2 a 93 3/4.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Wednesday, 2 P. M.—The sales to-day amounted to 6,000 bales, with a steady demand. Middling Orleans 61 1/2; do. Mobile 61.

Liverpool Share Market.—Wednesday, 2 P. M.—The share market today has been rather flat.

GREAT BRITAIN.—President Buchanan's message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London Journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England.

The London Times confines its review of the message to the financial crisis and the Central American question. It construes Mr. Buchanan's remarks on the former subject into a tribute to the monetary system of England, and commends them to the attention of its readers. On the Central American question the Times says:—

"We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr. Buchanan that the interest of the two consols is identical, being confined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the Isthmus. Let the American government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled."

Common sense must tell the Americans that in these questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has treated them. But we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 without a guaranty that all its important provisions shall be re-enacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end."

The London Post leads the message and says:—

"This great state paper, both from the friendly spirit which it breathes to foreign nations—from the determination which it expresses to put down the arch-bishop of Monroism, and to repress the iniquities of filibustering, is highly creditable to the moderation, judgment and public spirit of Mr. Buchanan."

The Daily News praises the frankness of the foreign policy of the President, and says that "in tone and feeling, as regards England, nothing can be more unobjectionable than the language of Mr. Buchanan's message." It also endorses his views on the commercial crisis, but says that the shuffling of the message on the affairs of Kansas is in painful contrast with the frank and manly tone of that portion which treats of foreign policy.

Mr. James Cockburn, the celebrated parliamentary agent, is dead.

The London Times continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West India Islands. The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The long pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England as to the right to some "crown jewels," valued at over a million sterling is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

The report that the steamship Atlantic, on her outward trip, had passed the Vanderbilt in a disabled state of Queenstown, is contradicted by the captain of the former.

Important Message from the President of the U. S.

The following is the message of President Buchanan, communicated to the U. S. Senate, on the 7th inst., in response to a resolution of that body, asking for all the official correspondence touching the arrest of Walker. It is a document that will command no little attention:

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1858.

In submitting to the Senate the papers which they have had the honor to receive from the Government of Nicaragua, in capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commander Paulding has the honor to express his gratification that his official duty, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, he has sustained no injury by the act of Commander Paulding. This has injured to her benefit and relieved her from a dread invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not, in the least, diminish the honor of the United States, which has been rescued by Commander Paulding from their assaults.

The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his authority, and in assuming to exercise the rights of Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which may be found in the territory of that country. The well sheltered cause of this power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and assume their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow.

Under these circumstances, when Marshal Ruyter's presence in the territory of Nicaragua, and the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not deem it proper to authorize him to exercise his military functions in that territory, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commander Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined to have ever been the neutrality of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion is that the United States should be left to the free action of her laws, no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or the honor of the United States.

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war upon a foreign State, is a crime of the most heinous character, and one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the executive government possesses any, or what power, under the Constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent, or to punish, and similar offenses against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Jackson, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The act of the 17th sections of that act, which relate to the subject of this question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of nearly forty years.

The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin," or "be set on foot" in the United States. It is a crime which is committed by a foreign State with whom we were at peace, and in the exercise of these lawsless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would be sufficient to enable us to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to provide for the punishment of those who should be guilty of its commission after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. It has been done, effectual, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority of the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, "for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, and to prevent, or to punish, and similar offenses against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Jackson, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The act of the 17th sections of that act, which relate to the subject of this question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of nearly forty years."

For these reasons, had Com. Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," and had he taken her on board, and on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable, but a praiseworthy act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It is a crime which is committed by a foreign State with whom we were at peace, and in the exercise of these lawsless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would be sufficient to enable us to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to provide for the punishment of those who should be guilty of its commission after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. It has been done, effectual, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority of the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, "for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, and to prevent, or to punish, and similar offenses against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Jackson, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The act of the 17th sections of that act, which relate to the subject of this question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of nearly forty years."

The axiomatic principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is, that every State is entitled to its territory, and that no State is permitted to encroach upon the territory of another. This principle is the basis of all international law, and it is the duty of every State to maintain it. The United States, in this respect, is no exception. It is the duty of the United States to maintain the territorial integrity of every State, and to prevent any encroachment upon its territory. This is the duty of every State, and it is the duty of the United States to maintain it.

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Interesting News from Japan.

The Navy Department, on Monday, received important dispatches from our squadron stationed in the East Indies and the Chinese Seas, under date of Hong Kong, October 18th. Commodore Foote, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Porpoise, makes a voluminous report of his visit to Yokohama, one of the principal sea ports of Japan, from which we copy the following interesting statement of that strange and unknown country, containing a full and complete description of the same.

Agreeably to the orders of Commodore Armstrong, Commander Foote sailed for Japan on the 20th of August, and on the 17th of September, anchored near Yaguchi, in the outer harbor of Simoda. Several Japanese officers of high rank went on board, with the American's respects and a welcome to Japan. The American Consul General, Mr. Harris, was found to be on very good terms with the authorities.

A few days after his arrival Commander Foote called on the Governors of Simoda, accompanied by the Consul General and four ward-room officers, and was received with great courtesy and apparent cordiality. The Japanese inquired, with a good deal of interest, how the President of the United States regarded Japan. They were also anxious to know about the war in China, its cause and probable result, and expressed the hope that the Japanese would some day visit America for the purpose of education and of obtaining a knowledge of many things in which they confess their deficiency.

Commodore Foote stated to the Governors that American men of war would in future visit Japan more frequently. In view of the efforts of the Consul General in framing a treaty with that Government, and the prospect of being admitted to a conference at Yoko, the frequent visits of a naval force seem almost indispensable to success. The Japanese are evidently strongly impressed with our power. It is the frequent display of this power, rather than its use, which will secure to us commercial privileges far beyond those hitherto accorded to any nation.

The inner harbor is, according to the report of Com. Foote, too small to admit of more than five or six vessels obtaining a good anchorage. The outer harbor, he considers wholly unsafe, as a heavy swell is continually setting from the westward, and great danger and inconvenience is experienced in getting thence out to sea.

With the exception of rice and large quantities of lacquer ware, Simoda offers but little encouragement to trade, while the country renders it less value for commercial purposes. The well sheltered harbor of Osaka, the port of entry for Yaguchi, and for which Consul Harris is now negotiating, ought, in the opinion of Commander Foote, to be submitted for that of Simoda.

It appears that the coal at Simoda is wholly supplied from the island of Kinsin, near the town of Nagasaki. At the time of the visit of the Porpoise, there was a supply on hand of about 1,800 tons, of which the price is generally a fraction above \$6 per ton. The quality is said to be good and might prove equal to a moderate demand. A greater supply, at less cost, may be found in Nagasaki.

After remaining four days at Simoda, Commander Foote set sail and reached Kakodadi after a passage of five days. A boat with two or three officers was immediately sent to the Governor of the city of Yaguchi, to inform him of the arrival of the Porpoise, and to request that he would send a boat to meet the new comers and what they wanted. On being answered, the officers expressed themselves satisfied and went away. A few hours afterward Commander Foote, accompanied by the American Consul General, Mr. Rice, called on the Governor and were received with extreme courtesy. The Governor was informed that the Porpoise would need a supply of